member from Mississippi; Hooker, of Verment, and a dozen others taking part. After nearly an hour's carnest debate, Walter Evans, of Kentucky, endeavored to bring matters to a head by moving as an amendment to the report of the sub-committee that the entire Mahone delegation from Virginia be placed on the roll. The speech-making continued unabated, and it was fully an hour longer before the Evans proposition came to a vote. Secretary Fessen-den warmiy opposed Evans, while Browniow, of Tennessee, took the opposite side. The year and nave were necessary to decide the result.

The call showed that the motion to place on the convention roll the entire Mahone delegation was defeated-18 to 12. Immediately a claim from Dakota for ten seats in the convention, not six, came up, and caused another lively tilt. The idea was that

Dakota is rightfully a State, not a Territory, and entitled to the full representation of a State. The proposition did not involve any enlargement of Dakota's vote in the convention. It was a matter of seats, not votes. The committee gave the larger number, and, therefore, its moral support, to Dakota's claim to statehood.

The report of the committee to prepare the convention roll was then unanimously adopted, the only change being that in regard to Dakota. The effect is to relegate to the action of the credentials committee, or the convention itself, the whole question of the Mahone and anti-Mahone contest in Virginia, both sides temporarily being given seats in the convention.

Mr. Lawson moved that the several State delegations be authorized each to appoint a messenger, except the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, which shall each appoint two, all to have the privileges of the floor nd be under the charge of the sergeant-at-arms. The motion was adopted, and Gen. Charles Fitzsimmons, of Chicago, the sergeant-at-arms of the convention, was presented to the national committee by Mr. Clarkson. Gen. Fitzsimmone was received warmly, and created a very favor-

Telegrams were read from Creed Haymond, of California, and M. D. Foley, of Nevada, stating that the Pacific coast delegates desired to present the name of Morris M. Estee, of California, for temporary or permanent chairman. and requesting that action by the national committee be suspended until the coast men arrived. The request met with no opposition. A number of members of the national committee itself are not here, and there was no intention of making a selection until as many as possible Adjournment was taken until 8 P. M. to-

OPINION AT WASHINGTON.

The Harrison Men Hold the Key and Stand Good Chance of Winning.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- This was the dullest day in Washington since the convening of the Fiftieth Congress, in December. There was scarcely a stranger at the hotels, while the corridors of the Capitol were almost deserted. Ex-Congressman John S. Wise, of Richmond, and his anti-Mahone delegates from Virginia, were the only men who gave life to anything. Mr. Wise gathered about him quite a crowd in the corridor, near the main entrance to the House of Representatives, as he discussed the outlook in general and in Virginia, in particular. Wise is young. well educated, experienced, full of energy, and is making it lively for the old leader of the Republican party in the State immediately below Washington and across the Potomac. He expressed the fullest confidence in his ability to gain recognition for his delegates, most of whom are white. They will support Harrison. During the conversation, in which several Repub lican Congressmen took part, one of the Wise men, a man as black as midnight, called the Journal correspondent aside and said: "Capt. Wise is sure to win. We will all be admitted at Chicago. Wise has the best Republican followlog in the State at his back. He has nost of the white men, while Mahone has the nig-

Very few Republican members from States having candidates before the Chicago convention were in their seats in the House to-day. None of the Maine men were in their seats, and none from Pennsylvania. Kennedy and Romeis were the only Ohioans in sight. Farqubar, Laidlaw, Baker, Sawyer and Weber represented a large number of Republican members from New York, and it is understood that one or two of them will leave to-morrow.

General Browne, General Hovey and Mr. Cheadle were the only Republicans from Indiana in their seats, the others having left to work for Harrison. Browne and Cheadle are among the most euthusiastic Harrison men in Washington, and they remain here to look after this end of the line.

Mr. Rowell was the only Illinois Republican who showed up in the House, and Burrows and O'Donnetl represented the party from Michigan. Four Republicans remain from Iowa-Lyman. Holmes, Struble and Conger-but it is understood that all of them will start to Chicago to-

Senator Cullom and a few others who expect to leave to-night or in the morning for Chicago, were busy during the day arranging for departure, and as they flitted past one another they made brief observations as to the outlook. Presidential quantities who have not been mentioned as out-and-out candidates, believe there are great possibilities for the field, and those who are managing stables where dark horses are tept are manufacturing as much electricity as possible, to be thrown on the convention when the moment arrives for the erection of lightning-roda. Ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana,
Governor Foraker and Representative McKinley, of Ohio; Senator Hiscock, of New York;
William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, and
George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, are being
discussed as promising coits, who are quartered
in the dark-horse stable, ready to be flashed on
to the track at the first moment. There is quite a feeling for Senator Cullom. Mrs. Logan, who is working for General Alger, is reported to be in favor of Senator Cullem in the event her first shoice cannot be nominated, and she believes she will be able to create a stampede for the senior Senator from Illinois if there is a deadlock. Mrs. Logan and her friends, also, look with great favor on General Harrison, who was an ardent personal friend of Black Jack.

Eight of the twenty-two delegates from North Carolina called at the Journal bureau last night or this morning and stated that they were for Harrison, and added that they believed it was only necessary for Indiana's thirty votes to stand solidly by their man and they would be rewarded with succees. Undoubtedly General Harrison's nome men hold the key to the situation, and unless they are betraved they will dictate the nomination. They have every advantage. Harrison's name is heard oftener in Washington than that of any other man, not excepting Sherman. Everybody acknowledges the importance of carrying Indiana, and no one will say that State is sure with any other leader than Harri-Compliments are heard on every hand for the manner in which the Hoosiers are conducting their campaign at Chicago. P. S. H.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Why They Are So Soud for Harrison-Some Truths Plainly Stated.

To the Editor of the New York Mail and Express:

Whether the Republicans of the country at large realize it or not, those of Indiana do, that the Hoosier State is to be the real battle-ground of the coming campaign, and that on her fifteen electoral votes depends the success or defeat of the party. Indiana is famous for hard-fought political battles, and no State in the Union can furnish Republicans more ready for the fray. They are built a good deal on the order of the typical Irishman-always ready for a shindy. Indiana is different from any of the other Western States. She has less of the Eastern and New England and more of the Southern blood in her population than any of the others, and that predominance of Southern blood causes her to naturally tend toward Democracy. Her large foreign element is almost wholly Democratic. This is largely owing to the agitation of the temperance question. There has been a strong tendency of late years toward more stringent legislation on temperance, and it has naturally driven most of the Germans into the Democratic ranks, as that party is the firm ally of the liquor traffic. Taken all in all, Inried by the Republicans because of superior management, or of the superior personal popularity of the candidates. This year the Democrate feel that they must have the State, or their margin for success will be too small to be at all comfortable; hence they will bend every en ergy and resort to any measure to save it from the Republicans. The Republicans of the State are in excellent trim and thoroughly organized, even this early in the campaign, and it is within the range of possibilities to carry the State for any one the party may name at Chicago; but the chances are very much against it. The Demo-

ty close to their ticket, no matter who may be There is one way to make sure of the fifteen votes for the Republican party, and that is by nominating at Chicago a man who is stronger than his party in this State. By some means there has gone abroad through the East a wrong notion as to the situation here. The party has

been made to believe that General Harrison is not strong with the people, but that his apparent strength is owing to the efforts of what is styled "the machine." Nothing could be further from the truth. I have made myself familiar with the feeling among the people in all sec-tions, and have had superior opportunities to know what that feeling is. It is true that the State organization of the party is for Harrison, but the organization was made because the members were for Harrison. So strong is the General among the masses of the party, and so earnest is the feeling in his favor, that no man could have secured a place on the State committee had he been known to be hostile to the General. The committee was selected last February, and the General was then on the top wave of popularity. It would be wrong to say that every Republican in the State pr-ferred him to all others for the nomination, for such is not the case. No man could be in public life for twenty-five years and not make some enemies; but the .fact remains that the party is practically unanimous for him, for those who oppose him are so few that they can readily be counted. His popularity has been tested time and again. No one will have the hardihood to say that Morton was not popular in the State, and yet General Harrison was a andidate on the ticket with Morton in 1860 and 1864, and each time ran abead of his ticket. Since the death of Morton he has been the great leader of the party. It is true he does not possess the personal magnetism ascribed to Clay and Blaine, but the people believe in him thoroughly, and when he speaks so much in earnest is he that he inspires his hearers with his own enthusiasm and courage.

The battle of two years ago was a test of his strength with the masses, and proved beyond all dispute that he is stronger than his party. The Democrats in 1885 bad gerrymandered the State so as to give them, with the holding-over Senators, a majority of forty-six on joint ballot, with a possibility of increasing it to more than fifty. Some of the Republican districts were very close. In his race for the Senate General Harrison not only carried every Republican district by increased majorities, but stepped over into the territory of the enemy and carried twenty two Democratic districts, thus reducing the certain majority of forty-six to two. A change of less than 300 votes would have given him a majority of four on joint ballot. No charges could be made that this remarkable success was purchased, for the entire expenditure of the committee for all purposes was less than \$9,000. There are many count for this popularity of General Harrison,

and especially his popularity among that are termed the working Republicans. His voice has been heard in every campaign the party has made, begin-ning with 1856. He has never been a laggard, but has ever been in the thickest of the fight. He has been as ardent and earnest in the cause When he has not been a candidate as when he was aspiring to office. He has fought the battles of the party, and the party loves him behotly-contested battle, and no victory has been won without fighting for it. The party dearly loves its fighting men, and has no use for any other kind of Republicans. It was Morton's power as a fighter that so endeared him to the Republicans of Indiana. They admire the great talents of Gen. Harrison and respect him for his high character, but they love him because he has led them in so many deadly conflicts with the enemy. No man has ever said aught against his character, and the honest and self-respecting portion of the Democracy respect his high moral worth and integrity, and it is that which makes him stronger than his party. If he should be the nominee of the Chicago convention he will get not less than 5,000 Democratic votes in Indiana, making the State sure for the ticket It has also gone abroad throughout the East

that the delegation is neither solid nor enthusiastic for him. and it has been said they would vote for him. but would readily change to Judge Gresham if that gentleman should develop any strength outside. The facts are that a desperate effort was made to get a portion of the delegation for Judge Gresham, but it was a miserable failure. Every delegate stands pleged to vote for Harrison until the last. There is but one man on the entire delegation who prefers Judge Gresham, and he is for Harrison because the State is for him. Judge Gresham has never been counted among the leaders of the party. He has always been classed as a Republican, but for twenty years he has taken no active part personally in politics. What part he has taken has been more that of a disorganizer than anything else. He has never been a candidate before the people of the State for any office and ha never taken part in any of the campaigns. His record as a soldier is admired and his integrity and courage on the bench admitted, but it is a mistake to say that he is popular with the party here. His chief in charge of his boom in Indiana is an avowed free-trader and has fought the Republican party for ten years. He is a man whom Gresham has kept in a fat office for many years, and that fact alone has made the Judge unpopular with his party.

Other reasons might be assigned to account for his unpopularity, such as his attitude towards Morton in 1876. The Republican party of Indiana owed more to Morton than to any other man, and in 1876 was in earnest in desiring his nomination at the Cincinnati convention, but Judge Gresham adjourned his court to go to the convention and work against Indiana's idol. In 1884, while in the Cabinet, he refused to lend a thelping hand to the party in his own State. He has quarreled with every prominent Republican in the State. Gen. Tom Browce was district attorney when the Judge went upon the bench. It was not long until a quarrel arose, and General Browne shortly afterward resigned. When Colonel Dudley was marshal he was also an enthusiastic Republican. and did what he could to advance the cause of his party. For that Gresham quarreled with him, and by various means so reduced the income of the marshal's office as to drive Dudley to resign. A great effort was made to work up a boom for him in this State, but among his supporters not one prominent or active Republican could be found. I mean by this a Republican with more than a local reputation. His supporters come from two classes—free-trade
Republicans and railroad attorneys

It may be relied upon that Indiana will present but one name to the convention, and that the delegation will stick to that one until the convention has outvoted them and named the successful man. There will be no second choice. They have but one favorite son and but one leader, and his name is Harrison. INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.

PURELY LOCAL

The Extent of the Movement in Favor of Judge Gresham's Candidacy. Chicago News.

It is hourly becoming more apparent that the

Gresham movement does not extend far beyond

the limits of Chicago, and certainly not to any great extent beyond the limits of the State. The Gresham movement, therefore, falls fairly and squarely upon the shoulders of the Illinois delegation. Not much strength from anywhere else has materialized, certainly no enthusiasm. A rudely lettered card has been bung up in the Gresham headquarters calling upon Gresham men to report the names of all Gresham delegates that they hear of to the secretary. The inference is that a number of Gresham dele-gates are lost in the crowd. So far but few of the members of the Illinois delegation have arrived, and it is not thought that a majority of them will be here before Monday morning. The fact of their absence and isolation, and independent movements causes a good deal of apprehension in the Gresham crowd. They fear the Illinois delegation will not act unitedly for the Tribune's candidate. The Gresham men are now mistrusting each other. George R. Davis, who is the backbone of the movement, is very reticent as to details, and does not enjoy the fullest confidence of some of his co-laborers. It is recalled how, being chosen four years ago to support Arthur, he, at a decisive moment, turned and voted for Blaine. Senator Farwell is not, and never was, enthusiastic Gresham man. He is of resentment against Davis, considers him an interloper in the higher strata of politics. At the same time he is aware that if Gresham is chosen Davis will be his chief local adviser. This state of affairs makes him lukewarm. The condition of the Illinois delegation is thought to be such that it will be one of the very first to break up. A prominent Republican, a Blaine man, said last night that after the first or second ballot at least one-third of the delegation would go to Alger. While the local Gresham supporters are working the best they know how, Greeham is suffering greatly through Davis's leadership of his cause, and there is in many quarters an expression of deep resentment against the Gresham movement because of its principal advocate. This is not confined to Chicago, but is conspicuously the feeling among the granger politicians.

Cannot Hold Illinois.

Chicago Herald. Another thing that is hurting Greeham is the fact that he has no appreciable strength in the East. It is claimed for him that he is the secand choice of several Western States, notably Iowa and Wisconsin, but the trouble with that is that Iowa is apt to stick to Allison and Wiserate are now divided, but all differences will be healed up before the election, and the Demo- Gresham, and the minute there comes a break arate of this State are famous for sticking pret-

The reasons for supposing such a thing possible are that there are several friends of Senator Cuilom on the delegation who do not relish the mapper in which the author of the interstatecommerce bill was made to play second fiddle to Gresham at Springfield, not even being allowed to come to the convention, and, besides that, there are a few friends of General Logan there who would like to get a good chance to vote for General Alger. The Gresham people, of whom George R. Davis is the head, are making loud threats about the speedy grave they will dig for any man who dares to go back on Gresham, but Davis's political life is none too safe just now, and there are two or three Republican patriots right here in Chipago who are spoiling for a fight with him.

Chauncey I. Filley's Significant Wish. Interview in Post-Dispatch. Discussing the situation to-day, he said "There are not enough people on the ground to tell how the land lies. Sentiment is very much

divided and I think it a healthy sign."
"Chicago seems to be all for Gresham?" "Yes, in the newspapers. Everything that's published is given a Gresham tail. Why, I have had words put into my mouth that I never uttered. The result of this thing will be that, if persisted in, the Republican national conventioh will never again come to Chicago. It was expressly understood and piedged that every candidate would be given a fair show. I understand that yesterday a delegation called on Medill, of the Tribune, to protest against the treat-

"Do you think this will have any considerable effect in helping the Gresham boom!" "I don't know that it will I hope that Judge Greeham will remain in the field." That expression sounds significant at this

"Is it expected that he will leave the track be fore the pomination?" "I do not undertake to say what is expected. I say I hope he will remain in the field."

What Lituer Thinks.

Chicago Special. David T. Littler, who was on the Pacific railroad committe with Governor Pattison and is a pretty lively hustler in Illinois politics, came here to-day and gave something of an explanation of the situation in this State regarding Gresham. Gresham was forced upon the State from the Chicago end of it, when it was too late to successfully oppose the movement. It was yielded to by a great many Republicans who did not want Gresham under an asserted pledge that when the Gresham people were through with their candidate, as it was felt certain they would be very early in the race, the delegation should be turned over to Senator Cullom as a possible dark horse. It is stated that there are really as many Cullom as Greshem men in the delegation, but that the former will play entirely fair with the latter with this understanding. This is Littler's view of the situation, and he hopes to see Cullom take Gresham's place in the balloting before it has gone very far.

Fool Friends.

Chicago Mail. It is unfortunate for Judge Gresham that he has had friends who have presumed to speak for the Republican party. His affairs have been mismanaged. The arrogance of his supporters has hurt him. One newspaper especially has done his cause, locally, a great deal of harm. The American people will not have any candidate "crammed down their throats," as a prominent Republican put the case yesterday. The ournal which assumes to dictate for a party and to be the headquarters of a "machine" succeeds generally in killing off its candidate. Judge Gresham has been a sufferer.

If the Gresham movement is to remain strong anything like a one-sided policy in supporting him must be abandoned. Judge Gresham is a good man, but there are numerous other good men in the field. Let us be reasonable.

No Show for Bob Ingersoll.

Chicago Special. There is nothing in the rumor that Bob Ingersoll may present Gresham's name. Leonard Sweet has been awarded this distinction. Ingersoll can only secure admission to the convention as a spectator. All this talk about his getting a proxy is the idle title-tattle. In 1880 an effort was made to squeeze "Pope" Bob into the national convention to speak for one of the contestants. Then Senator Hoar tried to get the great orator through the lines to support his candidate, but the convention sat down on the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts by an almost unanimous vote. The rules touching representation in the national convention are rigid. It the delegate be not present his alternate must act. If the alternate fail to appear the vacancy cannot be filled by the State delegation. Bo Ingersoll cannot be heard in the convention hall until the nomination is made.

In the Grip of a Machine. Chicago News.

The delegates who had been led to believe that at heart Indiana was for Gresham saw where the mistake had been made. Said a Kansas politician: "We came here thinking Gresham more popular in Indiana than Harrison. Indi-ana has to be carried. We feit kindly toward Gresham-more kindly than toward Harrison. We find that Harrison is the stronger man, and we are well disposed toward the General. An other thing that has injured Greeham is the attitude of his foolish friends. They have attacked all the other candidates, and their friends have retaliated by charging that editor Medill is no Republican. The mass of the party doesn't believe in his tariff platform." Quite a number of pleasant gentlemen who have little machines of their own are aware that Judge Gresham is in the grip of as brass-bound a machine as exists.

Gresham and Indiana.

Gresham would undoubtedly have a good chance of success were it not that Indiana has decided that it does not want him, but does want Harrison, and while it is easy enough to write columns about Gresbam's popularity in his native State and how he would sweep it as if by a cyclone were he nominated, the cold fact remains that the thirty gentlemen who do the voting in the convention are not for him, and in their present temper it is doubtful if many of them would vote for him if Harrison was out of the way.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT. John R. Lynch Is for Gresham, but His

State Calls for Sherman. CHICAGO, June 15 .- John R. Lynch, colored delegate from Mississippi, who is, perhaps, as closely in touch with the Southern Republican vote as any man living south of Mason and Dixon's line said: "I am, of course, for Gresham, and so are two other members of our delegation. The rest of our people are for Sherman."
"Who is your second choice, Mr. Lynch?"
"Sherman. We are here to represent our peo-

ple, and Mississippi, as a whole, is undoubtedly for Sherman, just as Natchez is for Gresham."

"Is there any chance of carrying Mississippil" Mr. Lynch laughed. "An election in Mississippi is a miserable, disgraceful, farcical formality. It practically was held and the majority decided upon when the St. Louis convention finished its work. We have a Republican majority of at least thirty thousand, but the State will, of course, give any majority the Demo-crats want. That is the frozen truth, and it is not even denied. We have no more chance to get an honest count than we have to get the moon. What is a majority of thirty thousand undisciplined, illiterate blacks against the confederate army? It took the whole North to put that army down some time ago, and you can't expect us to do it all by ourselves. We can do nothing but take our medicine and look pleas-

CHICAGO, June 15 .- Ex-Gov. Henry C. Warmouth, of Louisiana, and family were at the Pacific. They left last evening for St. Clair, Mich., where Gov. Warmouth will leave his family and return to the convention. He thought the Louisiana delegation would be pretty evenly divided between Sherman, Alger, Allison, and Harrison. "The tendency, I believe," he said, "will be to keep separate until such a time as it seems desirable for the State to make itself felt by united action. But we shall be guided altogether by the advices of the States that are doubtful." Referring to the recent election in the State, at

The Vote in Louisiana.

which he was defeated for Governor, he said he was elected by 25,000 majority according to tho votes cast, but they were not counted. Delegate Scarlett Is All Right.

Dispatches published yesterday intimating that R. L. Scarlett had been playing a low down game on Indiana and Ohio politicians by pretending to be a delegate from Florida, did an actual delegate to the convention an injustice. R. L. Scarlett hails from Washington county, Florida, and is now in this city, bearing oreden-tials as an alternate, signed by Mark S. White, chairman, and John W. Mitchell, secretary, of the First district convontion. The delegate for whom Mr. Scarlett is alternate will not be present, so that the latter will have a seat and vote in the convention. The Florida dispatch disowning him was a blunder on some one's part.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Walker Blaine Calis on the Harrison Men and Tells Them 3ome Good News.

special to the Indianapolis Journa: CHICAGO, June 15 .- Among the callers at Indiana beadquarters to-day was Mr. Walker I ing the scalp.

Blaine, son of the ex-Senator. He has a number of personal friends among the Indianians, several of those present having been members of the party accompanying the Plumed Knight through Indiana in 1884. He listened to one or two of Harry Adams's fool stories, and seemed to enjoy the visit. Speaking of General Harrison Mr. Blaine said: "I believe he would make an excellent candidate; in fact, as strong a man as could be nominated." In conversation with the writer, he asked if anything was known as to the attitude of the California delegation. "Their first choice is your father," I replied.

"Yes, so I have been informed," he answered "but they will have to relinquish that idea."

"How will the Maine delegation stand?" "Maine has twelve votes," was the reply; "of these I think it likely that Mr. Allison will have three, General Alger three, Ben Harrison three, and probably Mr. Sherman three." H. S. N.

Ban queted at Waukesha,

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 15. - All the principal buildings here were handsomely decorated today in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the discovery of the famous Wankesha Springs by Col. Richard Dunbar. The celebration was a notable one and several thousand people participated. Among them were many notable men. Shortly after 12 o'clock a train from Madison brought Gov ernor Rusk. Treasurer Harshaw, Insurance Commissioner Cheek, Railroad Commissioner Peterson, Commissioner-inchief Flower and other State officials. A crowd of people were at the depot. As Governor Rusk appeared on the platform of the car, Capt. Elihu Enos jumped upon the step and called for three cheers for old Jerry Rusk. These were given, and the Captain again mounted the platform and called for three cheers for the next President of the United States, meaning Governor Rusk. A few moments later the regular train arrived from Chicago. It was loaded down with politicians, among whom were ex-Governor Foster, Lieutenant-governor Smith, of Illinois; Secretary of State Griffin, of Indiana; Congressman Townsend, of Ohio; Senator Farwell, of Chicago; Col. Fred Grant and Congressman Guenther. A procession was formed and marched to Bethesda Park, where addresses were delivered by D. H. Sumper and D. W. Haight. After the ceremonies at the Park there was a banquet at the Fountain House.

Halstead's Opinion of the Harrison Men. Letter in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

commands my admiration. Each seems to be of the opinion, so far as I have been able to observe their movements, that the fate of the battle rests upon his single arm and tongue. They are constantly alert in attitude, energetic in gesture, explicit in statement, emphatic in everything. They are ready for all comers, hungry and thirsty for personal discussion, and they tackle the Gresham boom with a heartiness, and proceed to show how preposterous it is for Indiana, with an ample assurance and string of specifications that alarms the average newspaper of this modern, mighty Babylon. They are only aggressive as against Gresham. The dignified statement, given with conscientious moderation, that an Ohio man makes, that his State is solid for Sherman, is a very mild form of putting things when compared with the dashing candor of absolute certainty and the ferocity of frankness with which the Indiana man tells that his State is for Harrison. I hear that my old friend, Colonel W. R. Holloway, is coming here to talk against this crowd as to Harrison, and I am sorry for him. The Colonel will need all his muscular tissues and nervous force if he is going to encounter the Harrison boom in the great hotels.

Sherman's Own Figures. pecial in Philadelphia Press.

An estimate of Sherman's strength, made by Senator Sherman himself, has been used here on inside circles. It gives the Ohio man 367 votes on the first bailot and 501 on the second. The latter figure, if he can get it, will make the nomination, as only 411 are required. Some of these figures are regarded as a decided attempt to bluff, but it is quite generally conceded that Sherman will lead every other candidate on the first ballot. In estimating his scrength Senator Sherman puts down 218 from Southern States in which no Republican candidate can get a single electoral vote. He includes the Mahone delegation from Virginia, which is far from certain to be given seats in the convention, and it may as well be said here that there is already considerable feeling about that contest. It is perfectly well known that Mahone is committed to Sherman, and that his delegates, if admitted, would vote for the Ohio man. As the merits of the contest are so generally regarded as against Mahone, there is now every reason to suppose that the supporters of the other candidates will unite against seating a delegation with such fragile claims. If the other delegation, however, should commit itself to some candidate it would render the opposition to Mahone less harmonious than it now appears likely to be.

Editor Shepard's Possible Dilemma. New York Times.

Our esteemed and Biblical contemporary, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, has gone to Chicago (in a private car) to promote the interests of Mr. Depew. In order more effectually to appeal to the moral and religious sentiment of lhe country be has taken with him the editorial staff of the Mail and Express, thus, in his solicitude for his candidate, robbing the cradle and the grave. What the country wants to know of Colonel Shepard, if indeed it wants to know anything that he can tell it, is whether he will pledge himself that, in the event of Mr. Depew's nomination, the trains on the New York Central will cease to run on Sunday; and if he is not prepared to give that pledge how he justifies his support of a Sabbath-breaking candidate.

Talk of Harrison and Phelps. New York Special.

The Evening Telegram prints a Washington special announcing that Wm. W. Phelps is a candidate for the second place on the ticket The Telegram's correspondent says:
"Mr. Phelps was seen by your correspondent

and admitted that the announcement was correct. In reply to a question Mr. Phelps said he was now for Harrison as the head of the ticket, and that in his opinion be was the best man that could be found. "This fact gathers much signifiance from the

fact of the close friendship of Mr. Phelps and Mr. Blaine, and is generally regarded as an in dication that a large proportion of the Blaine men will support Harrison and Phelps."

How to Tell a Candidate. Chauncey M. Depew to a World Reporter.

"Now, you keep your eyes on me and see whether I am a candidate or not. If I leave for Chicago in a special train you may conclude that I am not a candidate. But if I go over to the Pennsylvania road and buy a ticket to Chicago by the limited, and take a berth-an upper berth-then you may conclude that I am a candidate. You see, in a lower berth a man would breathe only his own exclusive atmosphere; but in an upper berth a man would breathe not only his own atmosphere but also the atmosphere of all the other occupants of the car—that is Democratic simplicity."

A Novel Feature.

CHICAGO, June 15. - The opening of the convention, it was decided to night, would be made in a decidedly novel and stirring manner. The new feature will be the singing at the outset of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" to the tune of "John Brown's Body." Miss Pauline Rommeiss, of the Chicago Third Presbyterian Church, a magnificent contralto, will be the soloist, and the whole convention, delegates and spectators, will join in the chorus.

Miscelianeous. Geo. R. Davis is said to be booked for D. M. Littler's place in the national committee from

Gen. John C. Fremont, of California, the first Republican nominee, will attend the convention as the guest of Nebraska. He will be presented to the Chicago convention by the Hon. Charles . Greene, delegate from Nebraska to the convention. General Fremont is seventy-five, white of hair and beard, keen-eyed, hearty and

Mr. John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, says the report that he refused to allow Mr. Blaine's picture to be hung in his hotel misrepresented the facts. Mr. Drake says he has always been, and is now, a great friend of Mr. Blaine, and consequently he could have no objections whatever to the hanging of his picture. The whole difficulty, Mr. Drake says, arose from the discourteous way in which the request

At the Greeham Hoosier meeting, on Thursday night, the Herald says, "There were calls for 'Hardy!' 'Hardy!' and Alexander M. Hardy, an attorney of Washington, Ind., began to speak at the top of his voice and after a fashion quite astonishing to the Gresham people. Said be: 'I am not here as a Gresham man, but I am not against him. I was a delegate in the convention that elected delegates for Harrison. I will not betray my trust by saying that I am for Gresham. It is not that I love Gresham less, but that I love Harrison more."

THE use of a single bottle of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will show its efficacy in restoring the natural color of the hair and cleansSTORM LOSSES.

Additional Reports of Damage by Wind and High Water in the Northwest.

Sr. PAUL, June 15 .- Further advices from northern Minnesota and Dakota indicate that the losses by the severe storms of Wednesday night and yesterday will be heavy. At Forman, D. T., the storm approached the magnitude of a tornado, traversing the county from northwest to southeast. Several buildings were blown down and one or two were destroyed by lightning. At Rutland, eight miles southeast of Forman, the new opera-house was completely demolished, Dyste Brothers' store was blown down, Ross's store was wrecked, and a building adjoining the Journal office was carried away. A dwelling-house was also upset, and numerous barns and other buildings were badly damaged. No loss of life is yet reported.

At Fergus Falls the wind was terrific. A building belonging to H. S. Cole was demolished and the Grant Hotel seriously damaged. There was an enormous fall of rain.
At Rockford, Minn., it has been raining thirty

hours. The Root river has risen four feet and is going up four inches an hour. At Aitken, Minn., the Mississippi is raging. The water has completely submerged the residence portion of Hungerford's addition, and many families have been compelled to vacate their homes. The back-water in Mud river has caused hundreds of families along its banks to leave. The water is higher than it has been for fourteen years, and farmers are out in rafts after their cattle. All wires are down at St.

Vincent, Minnedosa, Medicine Hat, Qu'Appelle and other points in the line of the storm. SUPERIOR. Wis., June 15 .- The flood at Cloquet is receding quite rapidly, and the situation is rather brighter for those who have thus far been able to save their property. Several million feet of the runaway logs from Cloquet entered the Bay of Superior, but are being picked up and made into rafts. Several hundred people have been rendered temporarily homeless at Cloquet and Fond du Lac by the flood, but it is expected that their condition can be bettered soon. The loss to the C. N. Nelson Lumber Company is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,-000, and the total loss to Cloquet at \$500,000.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. Washington, June 16-1 a. M For Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan -Light to fresh southerly winds; stationary temperature; local rains.

For Ohio and West Virginia-Light to fresh westerly winds; slightly cooler; occasional light

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 15. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Pre 7 A. M... 29.98 73 | 73 | Swest Clear. 2 P. M... 29.92 87 46 Swest Cloudy. 9 P. M... 29.93 75 78 Caim. Cloudy. Maximum thermometer 89; mimimum thermome er, 69.
Following is a comparative statement of the condi-

Total excess or deficiency since June 1 -25
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -507

tion of temperature and precipitation on June 15,

General Observations. WASHINGTON, June 15, 9 P. M. Des Wind | Pr. | Weather

١	Stations.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Pr.	Weath
ı	New York city	29.82	70	South	.04	Rain.
I	Philadelphia, Pa	29.84	78	Swest		Fair.
ı	Washington City	29.90	- 78	Calm.		Clear.
ı	Charlest n, S. C	30.06	72	Swest		Clear.
ı	San Antonio, Tex Jacksonville, Fla	30.02	40	Bast.	.80	Cloudy Cloudy
١	Atlanta, Ga	30.04	72	Swest		Clear.
ı	Pensacola, Fla	29.98	78	S'east		Clear. Cloudy
1	Titusville, Fla	30.08	72	Swest	.22	Cloudy
۱	Montgomery, Ala	29.98	80	S'east		Fair.
ı	Vicksburg, Miss	29.94	76	North S'aget	•••••	Clear.
1	Shrevenort La	29.90	78			Clear.
ı	New Orleans, La Shreveport, La Fort Smith, Ark	29.88	80	Swest		Clear.
ı	Lattle Rock, Ark	29.92	80	Swest		Fair.
ı	Galveston, Tex Palestine, Tex Brownsville, Tex	29.90	80	Seast	*****	Clear. Fair. Cloudy
ı	Palestine, Tex	29.92	78	North	.02	Fair.
ı	Memphis, Tenn	29.88	82	East.	.04	Clear.
ı	Nashville, Tenn	29.92	72		T	
ı	Louisville, Ky	29.90	84	Swest		Clear.
ı	Indianapolis, Ind	29.92	74	Swest		Cloudy
۱	Cincinnati, O	29.90	80	Seast	•••••	Cloudy
١	Pittsburg, Pa Boise, I. T	29.76	68	South Neast		Fair.
ł	Uswego, N. Y	29.80	64	Swest		
١	Calgary, N. W. T	29.50	62	East.		Clear.
۱	Toledo, O	29.90	78	Calm.	.04	Clear.
1	Prince Arthur's L'dg	29.82	56	West. Swest		
ı	Chicago, Ill Duluth, Minn	29.80	80	North		
۱	Milwaukee, Wis	29.86	68	West.		Clear.
ı	Milwaukee, Wis., St. Paul, Minn	29.88	62	West.		Clear.
ı	La Crosse, Wis	29.86	78	West.		
ı	Davenport, Ia	29.88	78	Swest Neast		Clear.
ı	Des Moines, Ia Concordia, Kan	29.88	74	West.		Clear.
ı	Keokuk, Ia	29.86	80	Calm.		Fair.
ı	Cairo, Ill	29.78	72	S'east	.84	Fair.
i	Springfield, Ill St. Louis, Mo	29.86	70	S'east South	.04	Fair.
ı	Springfield, Mo	29.94	70	South	.14	Fair. Cloudy
ı	Leavenworth, Kan	99 88	80			Clear.
Į	Omaha, Neb	29 88	82	S'east		Fair.
ı	Valentine, Neb	29.82	80	Swest		Clear.
ı	Yankton, D. T		84	Neast		Clear.
ž	Moorhead, Minn	29.62	80	West.	•••••	Clear.
ı	Bismarck. D. T	29.60	80	N'wst	•••••	Clear.
ì	Fort Buford, D. T Ft Assinaboine, M.T.	29.50	66	S'east	T	Clear.
ı	Fort Custer. M. T	29.70	70	South	.52	Cloudy
ł	Qu'Apelle, N. W. T	29.66	74	S'east		Cloudy
ı	Ft. McKinney, W. T. Cheyenne, Wy. T	29.44	72			Clear.
t	North Platte, Neb	29.80	76	East.		Olear.
H	Denver Col	129.72	82	Neast		
į	Dodge City, Kan	29.56	82	dast.		Clear.
	Port Elliott, Tex Fort Sill, I. T	29.78	80	South		Clear.
	Fort Sill, I. T	29.76	74			Cloudy
	Fort Davis, Tex	29.80	76			Clear.
	Salt Lake City, U. T.	29.56	74			Clear.
	Santa Fe, N. M	29.72	78	West.		Clear.
	Montrose, Col	26.92	78	West.		Clear.
e i	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE					

T-Traces of precipitation

morrow.

The Knights of Pythias.

CINCINNATI, June 15 .-- The day was uneventful in the great meeting of the Knights of Pythias. The business in the Supreme Lodge had reference to some amendments to the constitution, but further than this not a word the proceedings has been Many lodges have gone home: still, the thoroughfares and all the places of resort are full of uniformed visitors. There were over thirty entries for the prize drill, which continued all day. No awards have been given yet. To-night at Music Hall occurred the band contest for three prizes of \$500, \$300 and \$100. About 1,500 persons were present. There were six entries, namely: Albion band, of Albion, Mich.; Elgin Watch-factory band, Elgin, Ill.; Knights of Pythias band, Cleveland O.; Sixth Regiment Knights of Pythias band, Tiffin, O; Ringgold band, Terre Haute, Ind.; First Regiment band, Whiteland, Ind. Three Cincinnati orchestra leaders were judges. Each band played three selections. No award was made. All awards will probably be made to-

Fired by Lightning. ALBANY, N. Y., June 15 -A heavy thunderstorm passed over this city about 4 o'clock this morning. Lightning struck English & Best's ice-house at Cedar Hill below the city. The loss is almost total and will reach about \$100,000;

partially insured. FALL RIVER, Mass., June 15 .- The American mills were struck by lightning to-night and totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$80,000.

Steamship News. NEW YORK, June 15.-Arrived: Germanic, from Liverpool; Polynesia, from Hamburg; Rotterdam, from Rotterdam.

QUEENSTOWN, June 15.-Arrived: Gallia, from New York for Liverpool. NEW YORK, June 15. - Arrived: Saale, from Bremen; Seythia, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 .- While switching

Costly Oil Fire.

cars on the Pennsylvania railroad here, this evening, the rear car of a train, a loaded oil-tank car, bumped into two other cars loaded with refined oil. The oil at once caught fire, and twenty-four cars laden with general merchandise were burned. Loss, \$100,000.

The Far East Catches On.

Vermont Watchman.
The New York Mail and Ext the statement of the Chicago Tribune (a Gresham paper) that Mr. Depew will not be a candidate for the presidential nomination, but that the New York delegation may go to Mr. Gresham on the first ballott, as utterly unfounded. Verily, the Greeham boom is fed to a considerable extent on wind.

Doesn't Approve of It.

Charleston News and Courier. The story is that a syndicate of Illinois and Indiana capitalists have purchased twenty thou-

The price paid for the property is not given, but it is probable that it did not bring the half of its value. The forests of the South are among its richest posessions. It is a stupid policy to sell valuable timbered lands at the prices which have generally been paid for them by shrewd speculators from the North and West.

N. S. Byram for State Treasurer. Logansport Journal.

Mr. N. S. Byram, of Indianapolis, will be a candidate before the Republican State convention for the nomination for State Treasurer. As it is understood that Mr. Lemcke will not be a candidate owing to the pressure upon him of his private business, it would seem to be about the right thing to give the nomination to Mr. Byram by acciemation. The convention certainly could not select a better man.

In the Same Fix. Milwaukee Sentinel

It is no wonder that the Democratic party accepts the renomination of Cleveland with such resignation. They are in the position of the shoe-dealer who applogized for offering an extremely poor grade of overshoes to customers. saying there were only two kinds of rubber to be had now-a-days, "the bad and the d-d bad," and the first kind was very scarce.

Of Some Use.

Chicago Journal. The effect of the pocket-handkerchief campaign on Democrate is as follows: Now those who wiped will wipe the more, And those will wipe who never wiped before.

ALDERMEN IN SPECIAL SESSION.

Receding from Their Public-Light Resolution. They Concur in Council's Action.

A short special session of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, to consider business that demanded immediate attention. The action of Council in adhering to its resolution by which bids can be received from manufacturers of all kinds of light was first brought to the sttention of the board. Alderman Rail moved that the action of the aldermen permitting bids to be received for the electric light only be sustained. This proposition, which meant a dead-lock between the board and Council provoked considerable discussion. Alderman Smith said be favored the electric light, and felt that the city wanted it. However, he ould see no reason why manufacturers of other ights should not be permitted to bid. He unerstood that the Weisbach burner promised to be a success, and its owners had promised to save the city \$20,000 or \$25,000 per year in case

should not be shut out. Alderman Tousey thought a refusal to concur in the action of the Council was censarable. It would mean delay in the settlement of the question of public light. There could be no reasonable objection to allowing other bidders to come in. The Council reserved the right to reject the

they were permitted to bid. He believed they

bids if they were not satisfactory . President Wright said that while he felt that the Board of Aldermen had been wise in limit ing the bids to electric lights, he would vote to concur in the action of the Council as a matter of expediency. The board had made a clear record on the public-light question. It had stood solidly for electric light, and if it voted to concur it would not be because it had changed its views in any way. The motion of Aldermar Rail was lost by the following vote: Yeas-Rail, Clark, Reincke, Lant, 4. Navs-Tousey, Smith, Reynolds, Taylor, Wright, 5.

The ordinance passed at Thursday's special meeting of the Council doubling the license fees charged to all classes of peddlers, was referred to the judiciary committee, and after transacting other routine business the board adjourned.

Y. M. C. A. Meetings.

The first social tea given to young men by the invitation and reception committees of the Y. M. C. A. took place last night. The exercises were enjoyed by a large company, the programme comprising songs and addresses, together with a report of the reception committee by its chairman, A. E. Buchanan, An interesting address on "The Growth of Associations" was given by Secretary Douglass. President Day also made a speech that was highly appreciated. To-day noon the Sunday-school teachers' meeting will occur, and tomorrow afternoon, at 4:15 o'clock, the regular singing service for young men will take place. G. W. Brown, of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, will deliver the address.

Sunday-School Convention.

There will be a meeting of the Marion County Sunday-school Union held in the M. E. Church in Irvington, to-morrow, beginning at 10 A. M. and continue throughout the day and evening. Entertainment will be provided for Sunday-school teachers and officers who are present, and a pleasant and profitable meeting is an ticipated. Persons not having private conveyance can go by the street-car leaving Indianapolis at 9 A. M. and returning at 6 P. M.

St. Vincent's Fair.

To-night is the last night of the St. Vincent Hospital Fair. The attendance last evening was very large, and it will doubtless be even larger to-night. There are a number of attractions for the evening, notably the raffling off of a number of pictures, pincushious, jewelry and a reat many articles of value. Various other means of entertainment have been provided. This afternoon an excellent musical programme will be rendered.

MANY men of Many minds; Many pills of Various kinds.

But for a mild, effective, vegetable purgative. you had better get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets They cure sick headache bilious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion and billous attacks. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

Real Estate Transfers.

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., June 15, 1888, as furnished by Elliot & Butler, abstracters of titles, Room 23. Ætna

Isaac W. Talbott to Martha C. Hamlin, lots 100 to 103, inclusive, in Chambers's subdivision to Irvington.

Thos. J. Kisner to Mary E. Phillips, lots
16 and 17, in Kisner's amended subdivision of his Brookside addition. \$800,00 500.00 Sarah A. George to Moses Wilkins. part of lots 23 and 24, in Wright's subdivision of outlot 151.

Addison C. Harris, executor, to Wm. Farley, lots 61 to 67, inclusive, in A. C. Harris, executor's, addition to Mount Justice. 732.30

Jackson.

John K. Pye to James A. Boyer, the north half of lot 142, in Allen & Root's north addition..... Conveyances, 5; consideration...... \$3,582.30

Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor-the only dressing you require for the hair-and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hairrestorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

Ayer's Hair Vigor, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches, So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists; \$1; six bottles for 64.